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SARCOXIE NURSERIES PEONY FIELDS

WILD BROS. NURSERY COMPANY

Sarcoxie, Missouri

Bulletin 7

Spring 1919

Apple Opportunities In Small Orchards



MORE home markets of this country should be supplied by local orchards. Here is one of the greatest opportunities in fruit growing today. There are thousands of communities now served mainly by far-away sources, which offer big revenues to local growers. Such growers have an unusual advantage; first, because they are in close touch with the market and can cater to its tastes; second, because they can supply a variety of fruit throughout the season to regular customers; third, because they save the long freight haul and refrigeration, which is an added profit in itself.

The local market has been sadly neglected. There is a great money-making opening for properly cared for orchards in and around every center of population, and wise fruit growers will take advantage of it.—The Fruit Belt, Jan., 1917.

Another writer in the same issue says: "One apple tree will bring in more net profit than an acre of hay. Two apple trees will bring in more net money than an acre of grain."

The ripening dates are approximate average here; allow about five to seven days for each 100 miles north or south. The altitude will also affect the date of ripening.

Price of Two-Year Apple:

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
XX size, about 4½ ft. and up, 11-16 in. cal. and up, branched	\$0.40	\$5.50	\$50.00
Extra size, about 4 to 5 ft., 5½ in. cal. and up, branched .....	.35	3.00	25.00
Standard size, about 3½ to 4½ ft., ½ to 5 in. cal., branched .....	.30	2.50	20.00
Medium size, 3 to 4 ft. more or less branched.....	.25	2.00	15.00

Special: Any five at the 10 rate, less at each rate; 50 at the 100 rate.

Summer Apples

Duchess of Oldenburg—Excellent for cooking and market; good size; yellow, almost covered with red stripes; crisp, juicy, rather acid; July 15-August; a young, reliable bearer; very hardy.

Early Harvest—Bright straw; juicy, rich sub-acid; good; very early; bears rather young; productive.

Red June—Very red; juicy, brisk subacid, good; medium size; June-July; a young bearer.

Yellow Transparent—Good size; yellowish-white; fine grained, crisp, juicy, sprightly sub-acid; good for eating and cooking; mid June; hardy; a very young, regular and abundant bearer.

Autumn Apples

Maiden Blush—Large; clear yellow, crimson cheek; very juicy, sub-acid; mid autumn; good for cooking and drying; hardy; bears rather young.

Winter Apples

Arkansas Black—Medium large; almost black; flesh yellow, firm, crisp, sub-acid; Dec.-March; unproductive on some soils; commands a good price where it can be grown.

Delicious—Roundish conic, medium to large, pale yellow, mostly covered with red, striped dark carmine; juicy; mild sub-acid; good. If ordered without other apples 2c each extra.

Grimes' Golden—Of best quality; beautiful golden yellow; medium to large; crisp, juicy, rich sub-acid, aromatic; fine dessert apple, good for cooking, especially fine canned; Oct.-Dec.; blooms late; hardy; bears young.

ORDER EARLY BECAUSE TREES ARE SCARCE

Shall we send something similar if out of any varieties ordered? If you don't tell us we have to use our judgment.

Ingraham—A very late keeper; yellow, almost covered with bright red stripes; juicy, very mild sub-acid, good; blooms late; bears young and heavily.

Jonathman—Very attractive, lively deep red; high flavor; excellent for dessert, cooking and market; firm, crisp, juicy, very aromatic, mild sub-acid; Oct. and later; bears rather young.

Mammoth Black Twig—Greenish, largely over-spread, dull, deep red, sometimes almost black; very firm, moderately juicy, sub-acid, good; keeps late.

Reagan; Black Ben Davis—Large; attractive rich red to maroon, rarely striped; firm, juicy, mild sub-acid; ships well, keeps well, bears young, regularly and abundantly; profitable.

Stayman; Winesap—Large; attractive shape; greenish-yellow striped and often nearly covered with dark red; firm, crisp, very juicy, aromatic, sprightly pleasant sub-acid; very good; keeps late; bears young and regularly; less brilliant than the old winesap, but adapted to more soils and climates.

Winesap—Bright deep red, flesh yellow, very rich, crisp, very juicy, sprightly sub-acid, very good; Dec.-March; bears young.

York Imperial—Large; attractive greenish-yellow shaded crimson; crisp, juicy, sub-acid, becoming mild; Dec.; bears heavily and rather young.

Crab Apples

Transcendent—A large crab; golden yellow, crimson cheek; crisp, juicy, sub-acid; Aug.-Sept.

Yellow Siberian—About ¾ to 1 inch in diameter; much used for preserving whole.

Everbearing Strawberries They Bear the First Summer

PROGRESSIVE—We have picked fruit of Progressive throughout summer and up until late October, not only after frosts but after quite hard freezing. The quality is good, the flavor, color and shape reminding one of Warfield and Dunlap; of good medium size, and perfect flowered. Especially valuable for the home garden, particularly if planted where they can be watered in case of dry weather. One great advantage is that if the early blooms are killed by frosts they set a new crop and bear anyway. There are two main types of "everbearers," of which Progressive and Superb are perhaps representative. The runner plants of Superb rarely bear the first year, while the new plants of Progressive generally fruit in a short time after taking root, thereby giving a good crop the first year. For best results the early blooms should be kept clipped from the newly set plants until well established.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture (Farmers Bulletin No. 901), has this to say of Progressive: "The plants are the most vigorous of all of the everbearers now in the trade, and are, so far as observed, the hardiest variety of strawberry now grown in this country, enduring the extreme climate of the upper Mississippi Valley remarkably well. The foliage is very resistant to leaf spot diseases. Both the plant and fruit closely resemble the Dunlap. The spring crop begins to ripen very early—eight to ten days earlier than Dunlap, and usually earlier than Excelsior, Michel and other early sorts. It is adapted to sections where the Dunlap succeeds and should be planted on fertile soils."

35c per doz., 60c per 25, \$2.00 per 100, \$3.50 per 200, \$5.00 per 300, \$6.00 per 100. Lots of 500 or more at \$14.00 per 1000.



The name Mock Orange is almost a sufficient description.

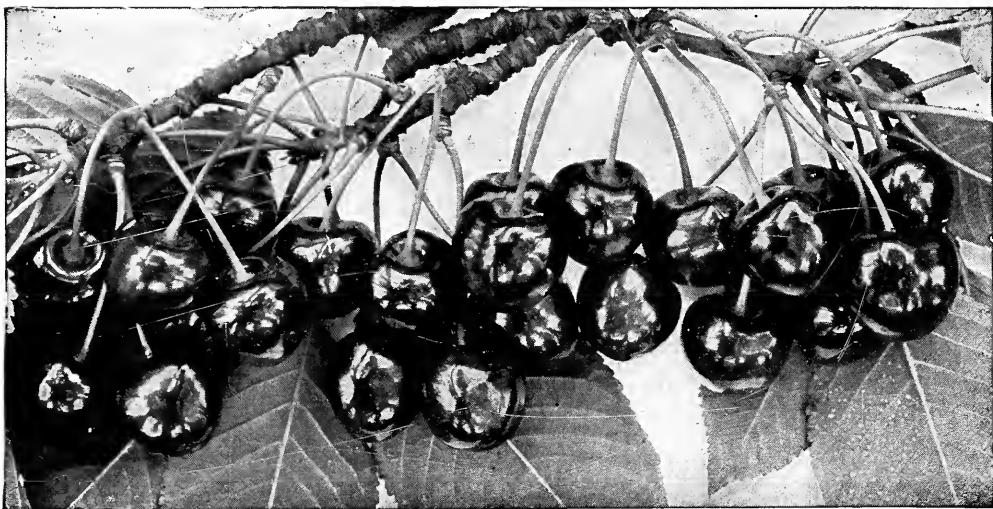
SEE INSIDE PAGES

FOR OTHER FRUITS, FLOWERS, SHADE TREES,
VINES, ROSES, SHRUBS, ETC.

DON'T FORGET TO TELL US

IF YOUR EXPRESS OR FREIGHT OFFICE IS
DIFFERENT FROM YOUR POSTOFFICE.

Cherries Netted \$10 Per Tree



Early Richmond Cherry is very productive

SIX years ago I had a number of choice cherry trees left in the nursery after the spring delivery was over and I did not like to destroy them. So I went to a friend and spent about one-half day endeavoring to make him see where he could make some money by planting a cherry orchard. I knew this man would give the trees good care and was sure he would succeed. He finally agreed, planted trees, gave them good care, and to date he has picked four crops of fruit from this orchard.

These trees, six years from planting, averaged thirty gallons to the tree for the 1915 crop. He sold all of this fruit at the orchard at 40c a gallon, or at the rate of \$12 a tree. Picking cost 6c a gallon; spraying 20c a tree, or a total of \$2 a tree for spraying and picking, leaving the income at \$10 a tree. So writes a Missouri nurseryman in the April 1, 1916, *Fruit Grower*.

Plant 18 to 20 feet apart on well-drained ground. The list is arranged in the order of ripening.

Price of Cherry:

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
XXX size, 2-yr., $\frac{3}{4}$ in. caliper up, 5 to 6 ft., branched	\$0.50	\$4.50	\$40.00
XX size, 2-yr., 4 ft. and up, $\frac{5}{8}$ in. caliper, branched.....	.40	3.50	30.00
Extra size, 2-yr., 3 ft. to 4 ft., $\frac{1}{2}$ to 9-16 in. caliper, branched .....	.35	3.00	25.00

Special: Any five at the 10 rate, less at each rate; 50 or more at the 100 rate.

Dyehouse—A few days before Early Richmond; a productive, reliable bearer; May.

Early Richmond (May Cherry)—Medium size, round, bright red, darker when fully ripe; very juicy, slightly acid; latter May-June; hardy, very productive; profitable; succeeds everywhere.

Montmorency—Rather large, dark rich red; juicy, pleasant acid; excellent; a week later than

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Early Richmond; vigorous, hardy, productive; successful everywhere.			
Royal Duke —A half sweet cherry; very large; dark red; juicy; rich; mid to latter June; the nearest sweet cherry that succeeds here.			
English Morello —Large, dark red, nearly black; flesh dark purplish crimson; juicy; rich acid; prolific; latter June-July dwarfish.			

Plum Trees

Price of Plum:

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Extra size, $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. cal., about 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. and up, branched	\$0.40	\$3.50	\$30.00
Standard size, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ in. cal., about 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., branched .....	.35	3.00	25.00

Special: Any five at the 10 rate, less at each rate; 50 or more at the 100 rate.

Arranged approximately in order of ripening; dates named are average dates here.

Red June—Japan. Dark coppery red; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet; semi-cling; early; productive.

Abundance—Japan. Large, bright red over yellow; juicy, sweet, rich, very good; cling; mid-July; hardy, very productive; bears young.

Burbank—Japan. Very large, bright, dark red on yellow; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, rich, sugary; cling; latter July; bears profusely.

Gooseberries

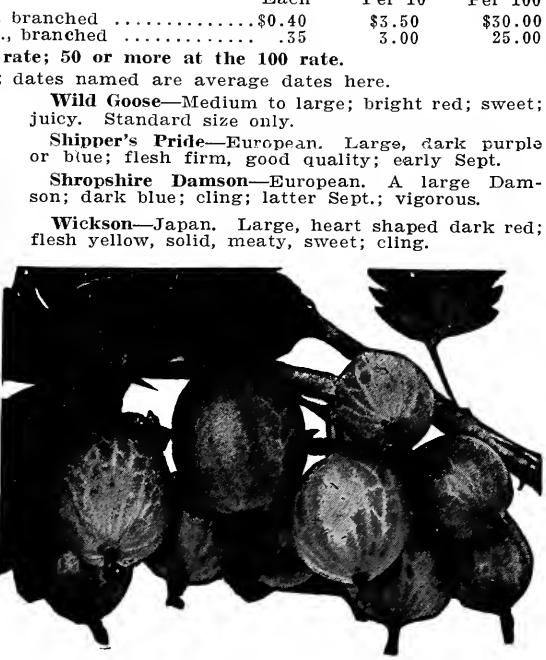
THE DEMAND for Gooseberries is always good. They are easily grown, readily respond to care, and are reliable annual bearers. Plant 3x5 ft., 2,900 per acre; or 4x5 ft., 2,175 per acre. A northern slope is preferable, especially in the Central and Southern states.

Houghton—Of medium size, but a profuse bearer and a money maker. Very free from mildew, of easy cultivation; the best for most sections; glossy pale dull reddish brown when ripe, but usually picked green.

2 yr., 20c each, \$1.50 per 10, \$12.00 per 100

Downing—Medium to rather large, pale green, good; productive; midseason.

2-yr., 25c each, \$2.00 per 10, \$15.00 per 100.



Peaches Bear

Peaches often come into bearing the third year and offer great opportunities for quick returns and profits to the man who will take care of them. A Southern Missouri orchard three and four years old produced 65 cars on 110 acres. A Northern orchard cleared \$100 per acre on four-year old trees. Big returns? Why, even larger returns are common. We could tell you of reports of \$1,000 and \$600 per acre. But you don't have to make big returns to make it pay well. They just increase the possibilities with suitable conditions a care.

A sandy loam or gravelly soil is best, but the peach adapts itself to any well drained soil. If you have a choice of location, give them a northerly exposure. Planted 16x16 feet requires 170 trees per acre, 134 trees per foot, 134 trees.

Price of One-Year Peach:
XX size, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. cal. and up, about 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. and up
Extra size, 9-16 to 11-16 in. cal., about 4 to 5 ft.
Standard size, 7-10 to 9-16 in. cal., about 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.
Medium size, 3 to 4 ft.

Special: Any five at the 10 rate; less at each rate.

The following list is arranged approximately in order of average season in this section:

Mayflower—The earliest; good size; red over; semi-cling; good shipper; hardy; productive.

Greensboro—Large, creamy white, with a yellowish cast, beautifully colored crimson; flesh white, very juicy; an excellent early peach; medium size; hardy and a profuse bearer.

Carman—Large; creamy splashed red; juicy, sweet, good; nearly free; hardy; productive.

Champion—Large; white, beautiful red cheeked; flesh white, sweet, juicy, rich, delicious; freestone; early Aug.; quite hardy; bears young; productive.

Belle of Georgia—Very large; white, red cheeked; firm, juicy, high quality; freestone; early Aug.; very productive; excellent shipper.

Crawford Early—Large; yellow, deep red cheeked; slightly sub-acid; freestone; early August.

Dewberries Earliest

WHEREVER there is a market for berries, there is a demand between strawberries and blueberries that is too wet or not fertile enough to grow. Plant 2 feet apart in rows 4, or 5 feet apart, respectively.

Lucretia—Large, often 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; sweet and luscious throughout; for size and quality unexcelled by any of the blackberries; ripens the close of the strawberry season before Easter Harvest; the variety most extensively grown in market. Fine tip plants 30c per 10, 50c per 100, \$1.75 per 100, \$15.00 per 1,000.

Blackberries

Early Harvest—The most profitable of all account of its extreme earliness, hardness and productivity; glossy black, firm and ships well; growth strong. 35c per 10, 60c per 25, \$2.00 per 100, \$17.00 per 1,000.

Raspberry

Cumberland—Black cap; very large, firm, of excellent quality; midseason; very hardy and very productive. 40c per 10, 70c per 25, \$2.50 per 100, \$20.00 per 1,000.

King—Large; bright scarlet; firm; fine flavor; season early and long; hardy, productive. 40c per 10, 70c per 25, \$2.50 per 100, \$20.00 per 1,000.

St. Regis; Ranere—Bright red; good quality; hardy, productive; season early and long; bears freely in the fall in some sections, but little elsewhere. 45c per 10, 90c per 25, \$3.00 per 100.

Curants

Plant 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ x3 or 3x4 feet. In the warmer regions give them a northern exposure or part shade, such as the north side of a fence or wall.

Red—Strong 1-year, 15c each, \$1.00 per 100. **Golden Bell**, one of the first flowers to let

Wild Bros. Nurs.

Cherries Netted \$10 Per Tree



Early Richmond Cherry is very productive

SIX years ago I had a number of choice cherry trees left in the nursery after the spring delivery was over and I did not like to destroy them. So I went to a friend and spent about one-half day endeavoring to make him see where he could make some money by planting a cherry orchard. I knew this man would give the trees good care and was sure he would succeed. He finally agreed, planted trees, gave them good care, and to date he has picked four crops of fruit from this orchard.

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Plant 18 to 20 feet apart on well-drained ground. The list is arranged in the order of ripening.

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XXX size, 2-yr., $\frac{1}{2}$ in. caliper up, 5 to 6 ft., branched \$0.50
XX size, 2-yr., 4 ft. and up, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. caliper, branched40
Extra size, 2-yr., 5 ft. to 4 ft., $\frac{1}{2}$ to 9-16 in. caliper, branched55
Special: Any five at the 10 rate, less at each rate; 50 or more at the 100 rate.

Dyehouse—A few days before Early Richmond; a productive, reliable bearer; May.

Early Richmond (May Cherry)—Medium size, round, bright red, darker when fully ripe; very juicy, sprightly acid; latter May-June; hardy, very productive; profitable; succeeds everywhere.

Montmorency—Rather large, dark rich red; juicy, pleasant acid; excellent; a week later than

Plum Trees

Price of Plum:
Extra size, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. cal., about 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. and up, branched \$0.40
Standard size, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. cal., about 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., branched55
Special: Any five at the 10 rate, less at each rate; 50 or more at the 100 rate.

Arranged approximately in order of ripening; dates named are average dates here.

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Burbank—Japan. Very large, bright, dark red on yellow; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, rich, sugary; cling; latter July; bears profusely.

Gooseberries

THE DEMAND for Gooseberries is always good. They are easily grown, readily respond to care, and are reliable annual bearers. Plant 3x5 ft., 2,900 per acre; or 4x5 ft., 2,175 per acre. A northern slope is preferable, especially in the Central and Southern states.

Houghton—Of medium size, but a profuse bearer and a money maker. Very free from mildew, of easy cultivation; the best for most varieties; glossy pale dull reddish brown when ripe, but usually picked green.

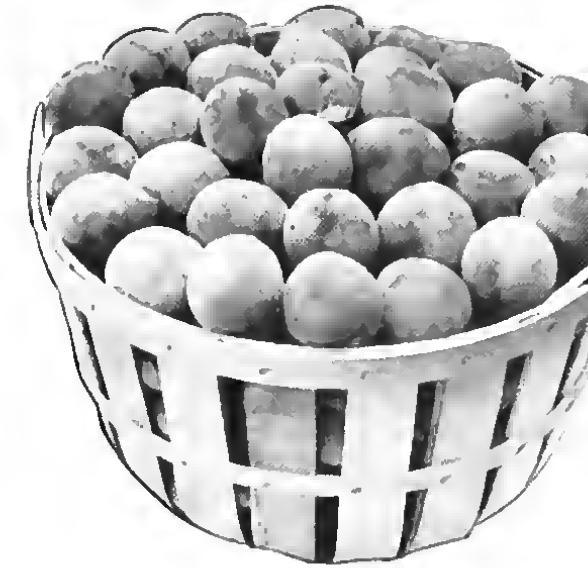
2-yr., 25c each, \$1.50 per 10, \$12.00 per 100.

Dowling—Medium to rather large, pale green, good; productive; midseason.

2-yr., 25c each, \$2.00 per 10, \$15.00 per 100.



Peaches Bear the Third Year



Peaches often come into bearing the third year, and offer great opportunities for quick returns and good profits to the man who will take care of his trees. A Southern Missouri orchard three and four years old produced 65 ears on 110 acres. A Northern Arkansas orchard cleared \$100 per acre on four-year Elbertas. Big returns? Why, even larger returns are not uncommon. We could tell you of reports of even \$500 and \$600 per acre. But you don't have to make those big returns to make it pay well. They just illustrate the possibilities with suitable conditions and good care.

A sandy loam or gravelly soil is best, but the peach adapts itself to any well drained soil. If you have a choice of location, give them a northern slope. Planted 16x16 feet requires 170 trees per acre; 18x18 feet, 134 trees.

Price of One-Year Peach:

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
XXX size, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. cal., and up, about 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. and up.....	\$0.40	\$3.50	\$50.00
Extra size, 9-18 to 11-16 in. cal., about 4 to 5 ft. ....	.55	5.00	25.00
Standard size, 7-16 to 9-16 in. cal., about 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. ....	.50	2.50	20.00
Medium size, 5 to 4 ft. ....	.25	2.00	15.00

Specie: Any five at the 10 rate; less at each rate; 50 of the 100 rate.

The following list is arranged approximately in order of ripening. The dates named are approximate average season in this section:

Mayflower—The earliest; good size; red all over; semi-cling; good shipper; hardy; productive.

Greensboro—Large, creamy white, with a yellowish cast, beautifully colored crimson; flesh white, very juicy; a perfect early peach; mid-June; hardy and a profuse bearer.

Carmen—Large; creamy splashed red; juicy, rich, sweet, good; nearly free; hardy; productive.

Champion—Large; white, beautiful red cheek; flesh white, sweet, juicy, rich; freestone; free stone; early Aug.; quite hardy; bears young; productive.

Belle of Georgia—Very large; white, red cheek; firm, juicy, high quality; freestone; early Aug.; hardy; very productive; excellent shipper.

Crawford Early—Large; yellow, deep red cheek; slightly sub-acid; freestone; early August.

Oldmixon Cling—Large; creamy white, red cheek; flesh white, juicy, rich, fine; latter Aug.

Crawford Late—Large; yellow, deep red cheek; juicy, rich; freestone; latter Aug.-Sept.

Stump—Large; white, red cheek; flesh white, juicy, excellent; freestone; late Aug.-Sept.

Heath Cling—Very large; creamy white, sometimes faintly blushed; flesh white to the pit, rich, very juicy, sweet, fine; latter Sept.

Swainson—Large; yellow, red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, sweet; good, free; late Sept.-Oct.

Agawam—One of the best red grapes; large; flesh tender, juicy, rich; ripens after Concord. 15c each, 25c per 2, 35c per 5, \$1.00 per 10, \$9.00 per 100.

Campbell's Early—Large, black, sweet; adheres strongly to the stem and a fine shipping grape; very early; bears profusely. 20c each, 35c per 2, 50c per 5, \$1.50 per 10, \$12.00 per 100.

Concord—The most popular; large, black, juicy, sweet; vigorous, very hardy, healthy, productive; mid to late August here. 15c each, 25c per 2, 50c per 5, \$1.00 per 10, \$9.00 per 100.

Moore's Diamond—Large, yellowish-green, juicy, good; ripens a little before Concord. 15c each, 25c per 2, 50c per 5, \$1.00 per 10, \$9.00 per 100.

Moore's Early—Black; about two weeks before Concord; desirable for home and market for its size, season, hardiness and productiveness. 15c each, 25c per 2, 35c per 5, \$1.00 per 10, \$9.00 per 100.

Niagara—Large, greenish-white to pale yellow; sweet; good for table or market; a white Concord; ripens with it or a little later. 15c each, 25c per 2, 50c per 5, \$1.00 per 10, \$9.00 per 100.

Worden—Black; large; about 5 to 10 days earlier than Concord; berries larger, of better quality; vigorous, healthy, productive. 15c each, 25c per 2, 50c per 5, \$1.00 per 10, \$9.00 per 100.

Asparagin—Grown largely for the Chicago market; large shoots, purplish, but may be grown white by planting deeper.

Conover's Colossal—The standard market variety; very large; growth rapid, productive; good.

Columbine Mammoth White—A vigorous variety, producing white shoots of excellent quality. Grown from seed and sports some.

Early Giant Argenteuil—Noted for its earliness, productivity and immense stalks; good.

Pulmetto—Large, early, productive, good; very resistant to rust; adapted to North and South.

Prices of Fine, Strong Plants:

2-year, 25c per 10, \$1.00 per 100, \$8.00 per 1,000.

1-year, 20c per 10, \$8.00 per 100, \$7.00 per 1,000.

Raspberry

Early Harvest—The most profitable of all on account of its extreme earliness, hardiness and productiveness.

Wild Goose—Medium to large; bright red; sweet; juicy. Standard size only.

Shipper's Pride—European. Large, dark purple or blue; flesh firm, good quality; early Sept.

Shropshire Damson—European. A large Damson; dark blue; cling; latter Sept.; vigorous.

Wickson—Japan. Large, heart shaped dark red; flesh yellow, solid, meaty, sweet; cling; latter July; bears profusely.

Blackberries

Early Harvest—The most profitable of all on account of its extreme earliness, hardiness and productiveness.

Wild Goose—Medium to large; bright red; sweet; juicy. Standard size only.

Shipper's Pride—European. Large, dark purple or blue; flesh firm, good quality; early Sept.

Shropshire Damson—European. A large Damson; dark blue; cling; latter Sept.; vigorous.

Wickson—Japan. Large, heart shaped dark red; flesh yellow, solid, meaty, sweet; cling; latter July; bears profusely.

Raspberry

Cumberland—Black cap; very large, firm, of excellent quality; midseason; very hardy and very productive. 40c per 10, 70c per 25, \$2.50 per 100, \$20.00 per 1,000.

King—Large; bright scarlet; firm; fine flavor; season early and long; hardy, productive. 40c per 10, 70c per 25, \$2.50 per 100, \$20.00 per 1,000.

St. Regis; **Rouvre**—Bright red; good quality; hardy, productive; season early and long; bears freely in the fall in some sections, but little in others. 45c per 10, 90c per 25, \$5.00 per 100.

Bohemian—A quick-growing variety, producing very large roots; productive; so easily grown it should find a place in every garden; a rich, moist soil is preferable. Sets 5c each, 25c doz., \$1.50 per 100.

Horseradish

Bohemian—A quick-growing variety, producing

very large roots; productive; so easily grown it

should find a place in every garden; a rich, moist

soil is preferable. Sets 5c each, 25c doz., \$1.50 per 100.

Rhubarb or Pie Plant

Rhubarb or pie plant is easily grown, yields abundantly and is easily prepared for market. The market demand makes it one of the best commercial vegetables. Early, just before Asparagus; large, tender, delicately flavored stalks. Plant 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ x3 feet, covering the crown 2 inches. The secret of success is well drained soil.

Each **Doz.** **Per 25** **Per 100**

XXX size.....\$0.20 \$1.50

2-year size.....12 .90 \$1.70 \$6.00

1-year size.....10 .75 1.40 5.00

Curants

Plant 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ x3 or 3x4 feet. In the warmer regions give them a northern exposure or partial shade, such as the north side of a fence or wall.

Red—Strong 1-year, 14c each, \$1.00 per 10.

Golden Bell, one of the first flowers to let us

Don't Forget to Tell Us

To Have Grapes Bear After Freezing



SINCE living in Kansas I have several times seen the new growth on our grape vines killed by frost; but found that where grapes had been kept well pruned and cultivated they possessed sufficient latent force, owing to their widespread root growth, to push out new shoots from otherwise dormant buds. * * * You will find when your grapevines are frozen, even as late as the first of May, that if all green matter is frozen dead, then otherwise dormant buds will break and the new growth from them will come right on and produce new shoots, from which a fair crop of grapes will grow; but if a single joint of the first crop of shoots is left the new growth will start from the green bud on such shoots, and the resultant growth will not produce any grapes, but will probably produce a shoot with leaves only. So if the new growth is not frozen back to the previous year's wood it should at once be pulled off, thus forcing the latent buds to start.—Wm. H. Barnes, before the Kansas State Horticultural Society.

Grapes come into bearing quickly, often yielding some the second year after planting. A gravelly soil of average fertility, preferably a southern exposure, is best, but for the home vineyard they may be planted almost any convenient place. Steep hillsides may be made very profitable. Plant 8x8 feet, 640 per acre. Prices are for 1 year. No. 1 vines. It has been demonstrated that they will give a commercial crop as soon as the two-year. Five of a kind at 10 rate, 50 or more in lots of 25 or more of a kind at 100 rates.

Agawam—One of the best red grapes; large; flesh tender, juicy, rich; ripens after Concord. 15c each, 25c per 2, 35c per 5, \$1.00 per 10, \$9.00 per 100.

Campbell's Early—Large, black, sweet; adheres strongly to the stem and a fine shipping grape; very early; bears profusely. 20c each, 35c per 2, 50c per 5, \$1.50 per 10, \$12.00 per 100.

Concord—Large, greenish-white to pale yellow; sweet; good



Rambler Roses are hardy, vigorous and easily grown. Four, one each white, pink, red and yellow, our selection, for \$1.15.

Hardy Roses

Hardy Ramblers and Climbers

Hardy Hybrid Perpetual Roses

Strong 2-year field-grown plant.

35c each, \$3.00 per 10, except as noted.

Special Offer—Four Ramblers, 1 each white, pink, yellow and crimson, our selection, for \$1.15.

Climbing American Beauty—Same color, also and fragrance as American Beauty, but a climber. 35c each, 5 for \$1.00, \$5.00 per 10.

Climbing Baby Rambler—A climbing form of Baby Rambler, said to be overblooming.

Clown Rambler—Diphloiphis is better.

Dorothy Perkins—Beautiful small pink, becoming lovely deep rose, wavy-scented.

Lady Gay—Delicate cherry pink, passing to soft pink; white fragrance.

Philadelphus—A deeper and more intense crimson than common Crimson Rambler, and crimson earlier, has never mildewed with us.

Prarie Queen—An old favorite, with large, bright pink flowers, sometimes striped white.

Thousand Beauties (Chamaenerion)—Large, soft pink, passing through intermediate shades to bright varnish-red, in large clusters.

Violet Blue—Open a reddish violet, becoming a pale blue, a novelty.

White Dorothy Perkins—A pure white sort of Dorothy Perkins, excellent.

Yellow Rambler—Sulphur yellow in the bud, becoming white when fully open.

Shade Trees

Elm (American White)—Large and stately, with long, graceful drooping branches. Perhaps the most rapid growing hardwood shade tree, and easily transplanted.

25c to 5' in caliper, 12.50 each, 12.00 per 10.

2' to 6' in caliper, 2.00 each, 17.00 per 10.

1' to 2' in caliper, 1.50 each, 11.00 per 10.

Sugar Maple (Hard or Rock Maple)—Stems, symmetrical, spreading, spreading, leaves dark green, in autumn beautiful shades of yellow, orange and scarlet.

1' to 1½ in. caliper, 1.50 each, 14.00 per 10.

1' to 2' in caliper, 1.50 each, 10.00 per 10.

2' to 3' in caliper, .75 each, 6.00 per 10.

3' to 4' in caliper, .75 each, 4.00 per 10.

4' to 5' in caliper, .75 each, 2.50 per 10.

Sugar Maple—Large, handsome; branches spreading; round, compact head, foliage deep green, pale yellow in autumn.

2' to 6' in caliper, 1.00 each, 11.50 per 10.

1½' to 2' in caliper, 1.50 each, 11.00 per 10.

2' to 3' in caliper, 1.25 each, 11.00 per 10.

3' to 4' in caliper, 1.00 each, 9.00 per 10.

Sugar Maple and Hedge of Thunberg's Barberry. See shrubs for Barberry.

Soft, White or Silver Maple—Of rapid growth, much used for quick shade, leaves silvery-green.

1' to 6' feet, .50 each, 2.50 per 10.

4' to 6' feet, .75 each, 2.00 per 10.

Pine—A handsome tree, with drooping branches, forming a broadly pyramidal crown, leaves deeply lobed, glossy dark green, in autumn deep and brilliant crimson, brown and red.

2' to 3' in caliper, 1.50 each, 12.50 per 10.

3' to 4' in caliper, 1.50 each, 12.00 per 10.

4' to 5' in caliper, 1.50 each, 11.00 per 10.

5' to 6' in caliper, 1.50 each, 10.00 per 10.

Oak, Scarlet—A beautiful tree, with gradually spreading branches, valuable for its brilliant scarlet color, especially in early autumn, and for its fine foliage.

2' to 3' in caliper, 1.50 each, 11.00 per 10.

3' to 4' in caliper, 1.50 each, 12.00 per 10.

4' to 5' in caliper, 1.50 each, 12.50 per 10.

White Oak—A spreading, towering oak, with rugged, massive trunk and branches, trunk right.

2' to 3' in caliper, 1.50 each, 12.00 per 10.

Hardy Evergreens

OUR EVERGREENS have been transplanted several times, to secure an abundance of fibrous roots. When dug, the roots are protected and they are packed under cover in a moist atmosphere.

At these prices the roots will be carefully packed in damp sphagnum tow and hay. It is wanted with a ball of earth sewed in burlap, add the following to prices quoted, to cover the cost of such: 2 to 3 H. 30c each, \$2.50 per 10, and specified "balled and burlapped." Five of a kind at the 10 rate, less at each rate.

Abercrombie, Chinese, Golden Dwarf (Arbutus unedo) In spring and summer intense gold suffused with green, in winter becoming green to bronze green, of superb shape, dwarf, compact habit, the best dwarf golden arbutus, admited by all for its formal verzacity.

Abercrombie, Chinese, Gold (Arbutus unedo) The best large growing golden evergreen compact, erect habit, foliage intense gold, some branches suffused with green, well retained into winter, taller and more rapid growth than the foregoing, bold and burlapped, 1.25 each.

Abercrombie, American—Of upright growth, rapidly becoming bushy, with some bold, strong, dark green foliage, bluish-green beneath, very distinct lime winter.

2' to 3' feet, .75 each, 17.50 per 10.

3' to 4' feet, .75 each, 17.50 per 10.

4' to 5' feet, .75 each, 17.50 per 10.

5' to 6' feet, .75 each, 17.50 per 10.

6' to 7' feet, .75 each, 17.50 per 10.

7' to 8' feet, .75 each, 17.50 per 10.

8' to 9' feet, .75 each, 17.50 per 10.

9' to 10' feet, .75 each, 17.50 per 10.

10' to 11' feet, .75 each, 17.50 per 10.

11' to 12' feet, .75 each, 17.50 per 10.

12' to 13' feet, .75 each, 17.50 per 10.

13' to 14' feet, .75 each, 17.50 per 10.

14' to 15' feet, .75 each, 17.50 per 10.

15' to 16' feet, .75 each, 17.50 per 10.

16' to 17' feet, .75 each, 17.50 per 10.

17' to 18' feet, .75 each, 17.50 per 10.

18' to 19' feet, .75 each, 17.50 per 10.

19' to 20' feet, .75 each, 17.50 per 10.

20' to 21' feet, .75 each, 17.50 per 10.

21' to 22' feet, .75 each, 17.50 per 10.

22' to 23' feet, .75 each, 17.50 per 10.

23' to 24' feet, .75 each, 17.50 per 10.

24' to 25' feet, .75 each, 17.50 per 10.

25' to 26' feet, .75 each, 17.50 per 10.

26' to 27' feet, .75 each, 17.50 per 10.

27' to 28' feet, .75 each, 17.50 per 10.

28' to 29' feet, .75 each, 17.50 per 10.

29' to 30' feet, .75 each, 17.50 per 10.

30' to 31' feet, .75 each, 17.50 per 10.

31' to 32' feet, .75 each, 17.50 per 10.

32' to 33' feet, .75 each, 17.50 per 10.

33' to 34' feet, .75 each, 17.50 per 10.

34' to 35' feet, .75 each, 17.50 per 10.

35' to 36' feet, .75 each, 17.50 per 10.

36' to 37' feet, .75 each, 17.50 per 10.

37' to 38' feet, .75 each, 17.50 per 10.

38' to 39' feet, .75 each, 17.50 per 10.

39' to 40' feet, .75 each, 17.50 per 10.

40' to 41' feet, .75 each, 17.50 per 10.

41' to 42' feet, .75 each, 17.50 per 10.

42' to 43' feet, .75 each, 17.50 per 10.

43' to 44' feet, .75 each, 17.50 per 10.

44' to 45' feet, .75 each, 17.50 per 10.

45' to 46' feet, .75 each, 17.50 per 10.

46' to 47' feet, .75 each, 17.50 per 10.

47' to 48' feet, .75 each, 17.50 per 10.

48' to 49' feet, .75 each, 17.50 per 10.

49' to 50' feet, .75 each, 17.50 per 10.

50' to 51' feet, .75 each, 17.50 per 10.

51' to 52' feet, .75 each, 17.50 per 10.

52' to 53' feet, .75 each, 17.50 per 10.

53' to 54' feet, .75 each, 17.50 per 10.

54' to 55' feet, .75 each, 17.50 per 10.

55' to 56' feet, .75 each, 17.50 per 10.

56' to 57' feet, .75 each, 17.50 per 10.

57' to 58' feet, .75 each, 17.50 per 10.

58' to 59' feet, .75 each, 17.50 per 10.

59' to 60' feet, .75 each, 17.50 per 10.

60' to 61' feet, .75 each, 17.50 per 10.

61' to 62' feet, .75 each, 17.50 per 10.

62' to 63' feet, .75 each, 17.50 per 10.

63' to 64' feet, .75 each, 17.50 per 10.

64' to 65' feet, .75 each, 17.50 per 10.

65' to 66' feet, .75 each, 17.50 per 10.

66' to 67' feet, .75 each, 17.50 per 10.

67' to 68' feet, .75 each, 17.50 per 10.

68' to 69' feet, .75 each, 17.50 per 10.

69' to 70' feet, .75 each, 17.50 per 10.

70' to 71' feet, .75 each, 17.50 per 10.

71' to 72' feet, .75 each, 17.50 per 10.

72' to 73' feet, .75 each, 17.50 per 10.

73' to 74' feet, .75 each, 17.50 per 10.

74' to 75' feet, .75 each, 17.50 per 10.

75' to 76' feet, .75 each, 17.50 per 10.

76' to 77' feet, .

Money Grows on Trees

If THIS never occurred to you, remember the prices you paid or received, as the case may be, for the fruit last summer, or ask the prices in the stores now. And fruit prices probably have not yet reached their high level. Fewer bearing trees, we are told, are in the United States now than 8 or 10 years ago. Many have died through neglect. Unless land owners, big and little, respond by planting, this country is likely, in a few years, to face a serious fruit shortage.

The foreign demand will doubtless result in larger exportations of apples. Leslie's Weekly says the war has resulted in the destruction and neglect of orchards throughout that country. The American Fruit Grower says the British Government, while admitting their soil and climate are not very favorable to apple or peach growing, is advising English farmers to plant more fruit trees. The ground for this advice is the belief that the shortage in certain food products will continue for several years after the war, and the assertion that fruit offsets the peril of reducing bread and meat rations below the normal. Prof. J. W. Crow says Ontario is not producing enough apples for home, but imports annually.

The natural result will be an advance in fruit prices. The outlook for profits, both for the commercial and home orchards, is good. Somebody has to raise every bit of fruit you use. If you buy you pay someone the profit. Raise your own, and keep that profit in your own pocket, and more profit, too. You won't have to buy so much other food on which you also pay someone a profit.

The home orchard containing apples, peaches, cherries, berries, grapes, etc., properly tended, should be one of the most profitable parts of the farm, both for what you save and what you sell. There's many a market for small lots. Not near all buyers are big buyers. And many a time we have seen small, poor fruit selling because enough good fruit was not to be had. Raise better fruit than the average—sells easier and at better prices. Prune, spray, take care of your fruit, and it should pay well. If your orchard is small, get a small sprayer. It pays and don't cost much. Instructions are free from the experiment stations and U. S. Department of Agriculture. Those who don't take care of their orchards only make a better market for you who do. Of course, some years you will have a crop failure. Some years your corn or oats or potatoes fail, and you plant again. You don't have to plant anew every time your fruit crop fails. Stay with it, and year in and year out fruit growing should pay and pay well.



Everbearing Strawberries bear the first summer. See first inside page.

Fruits, Trees, Flowers.

*Mr F. L. Mulford
Washington
Dept Agr. 106*

